

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	To: Deputy Chief - White House Branch From: SAIC - Presidential Protective Division Re: Parking Access (1 page)	01/12/01	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E)
001b. list	List of White House Security Employees (10 pages)	01/12/01	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E)
002a. letter	To: John Podesta From: Andrew H. Card Jr. Re: Appointees (2 pages)	01/16/01	P2, b(6)
003a. fax	To: Sally Katzen From: T.J. Glauthier Re: Designations by the President (2 pages)	01/10/01	P2, b(6)
003b. fax	To: John Podesta From: Diane Rossi Re: Request for Presidential Action (3 pages)	01/12/01	P2, b(6)
004. letter	To: John Podesta From: Andrew H. Card Jr. Re: Appointees (2 pages)	01/16/01	P2, b(6)
005. fax	To: John Podesta From: Diane Rossi Re: Agency Designee (1 page)	01/12/01	P2, b(6)
006. fax	To: John Podesta From: Lawrence H. Summers Re: Designation (1 page)	01/12/01	P2, b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Chief of Staff
Maria Echaveste (Subject File)
OA/Box Number: 24973

FOLDER TITLE:

[Transition] Agency Designees

2006-0588-F

ds81

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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007. memo	To: John Podesta From: B. A. Rudolph Re: Request for Presidential Designation (2 pages)	nd	P2, b(6)
008. email	To: Katie Hong From: Susan Buck Re: Authority to Designate Acting USTR (1 page)	01/08/01	P2
009. email	To: Katie Hong From: Karen Kline Re: FMCS Transition (1 page)	01/11/01	P2, b(6)

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Susan Buck <SBUCK@ustr.gov>

01/08/2001 05:55:24 PM

Record Type: Record

To: N Non Federal Record <N@ustr.gov>, Katie Hong/WHO/EOP
cc: Lorraine Green <GREEN#032#LORRAINE@ustr.gov>, John Hopkins <HOPKINS#032#JOHN@ustr.gov>, Bruce Overton <OVERTON#032#BRUCE@ustr.gov>
Subject: Authority to Designate Acting USTR

Katie,

Once again, thanks very much for responding to our question so quickly.

Per our telephone conversation, I'm sending via e-mail our understanding of this issue and a request for guidance.

The USTR Office of General Counsel has advised us that under the Vacancies Act of 1998, the USTR does not have sufficient authority to independently delegate authority of the U.S. Trade Representative. (The end of the administration is not analogous to the departure of the USTR on a trip or sickness or disability.) According to guidance from our General Counsel's office, the President will need to expressly designate a PAS to be the acting agency head for USTR.

Please let us know if you would like for us to draft a letter or document for the President's signature designating Ambassador Rita Hayes as Acting USTR. If, however, there will be a letter or executive order drafted giving "blanket" authority to all EOP agencies dealing with this issue, please advise.

Also, per our discussion, I am faxing a copy of the letter designating Ambassador Rita Hayes as Acting USTR.

Thank you for your help.

Susan Buck
x59412

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Africa (6 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5
001b. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Asia (8 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5
001c. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Defense Policy (9 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5
001d. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Global Environmental Affairs (4 pages)	n.d.	P5
001e. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Europe (5 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5
001f. cover sheet	NSC Document Control No. 30508 (1 page)	nd	P1/b(1)
001g. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Intelligence Transition (6 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1), P5
001h. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Inter-American Affairs (5 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5
001i. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: International Economic Policy (8 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5
001j. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs (7 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5
001k. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Near East Asia (4 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Robert Bradtke (Exec Sec)
OA/Box Number: 4161

FOLDER TITLE:

Transition Clinton to Bush

Dana Simmons
2006-0588-F
ds102

RESTRICTION CODES

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001m. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Nonproliferation and Export Controls (5 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5
001n. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Russia, Ukraine, and Eurasia (6 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5
001o. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Southeast Europe (5 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5
001p. briefing paper	Transition Policy Paper: Transnational Threats [incomplete copy] (7 pages)	c. 12/2000	P1/b(1), P5
002. email	From: Robert A. Bradtke To: National Security Advisor Re: Miscellaneous Transition Issues (1 page)	12/29/00	P1/b(1), P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Robert Bradtke (Exec Sec)
OA/Box Number: 4161

FOLDER TITLE:

Transition Clinton to Bush

Dana Simmons
2006-0588-F
dsl02

RESTRICTION CODES

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

I. Overview of Area

International environmental issues can be divided into three basic categories: (1) atmospheric or global commons issues; (2) regional or national issues; and, (3) issues related to environmental standards for international institutions.

In the first area, the United States has led the creation of a series of functioning treaties covering a wide range of issues from oceans and fisheries to the ozone layer and endangered species. The most significant current issue in this area is global warming. In 1992, the United States signed and ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which divided nations into two categories: industrialized and developing. Since that time, the international community has worked to build a system of binding commitments to reduce industrialized country emissions on greenhouse gases and to create incentives for cleaner energy development in developing countries. The 1997 Kyoto Protocol is intended to allow industrialized countries to meet emissions reduction targets through use of "flexibility mechanisms" such as international emissions trading.

Apart from climate change, building or maintaining effective international treaty regimes to rebuild the ozone layer, conserve global commons such as the oceans and the polar regions, and protect endangered species have also been important priorities.

In the second area, conservation of natural resources such as forests and other key ecosystems has proven to be difficult to tackle on a multilateral basis. Most countries view sensitive ecosystems, even those with a unique mix of species diversity (many tropical species are not found in the industrialized world), such as tropical forests, wetlands and deserts, as sovereign natural resources. Efforts to build global treaty responses for issues like forest conservation have largely failed. Freshwater resources also fall into this category. Conservation of such resources is still in the national and international interest for at least two reasons. First, many species, whose genetic makeup may prove valuable for commercial purposes, are found only in underdeveloped countries. Second, conflict over scarce natural resources such as water or minerals can destabilize countries or regions. Successful U.S. interventions to help countries manage natural resources have typically come in the form of financial or technical assistance,

supported by bilateral diplomacy and coordination with other donors.

In the third area, environmental standards for U.S. commercial and development assistance and for international institutions such as the World Bank have also been an area of historic U.S. leadership. Currently, the United States is most engaged in two areas. First, we have sought to raise the standards of OECD "export credit agencies" (ECAs) to match those of the U.S. Ex-Im Bank. ECAs represent five times the annual lending of the World Bank Group, yet most OECD countries do not subject ECA lending to environmental procedures. Second, while the World Bank Group has made considerable progress to address environmental issues, the World Trade Organization is still finding the right balance on environmental issues. The WTO has been subject to widespread criticism for its environmental record. Proactive engagement and leadership from the United States is warranted to maintain the WTO's credibility in these areas.

II. Challenges and Opportunities

A. Near Term

Climate Change. The next administration will need to articulate a policy and path forward on climate change or face international isolation and criticism. The Kyoto Protocol, while clearly a work still in progress, represents a thoughtful framework for a cost-effective global response to climate change. Even if successfully implemented, it would be only a first step toward stabilization of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere. When parties to the Framework Convention reconvene in May and November, the international community will be looking to the next administration to articulate its approach to the Kyoto Protocol. As of this writing, the United States and its "Umbrella Group" partners (including Canada, Japan, Australia and others) had come very close to reaching an agreement with the E.U. on key outstanding issues between industrialized countries.

Environmental Standards for ECAs. The 2001 G-8 Summit is the deadline for development of common environmental standards for G-8 export credit agencies. Other G-8 countries will be looking for signals from the new administration whether or not the United States will continue to push for standards that match the Ex-Im Bank and/or are drawn from the World Bank Group.

WTO Environmental Policies. As the international community prepares to launch a new WTO round, considerable media and public attention will focus on "transparency" reforms at the WTO and its track record on conflicts with environmental treaties.

"Rio Plus Ten" Conference. 2002 will mark the ten-year anniversary of the landmark Rio Earth Summit. Every country except the United States supports convening a global conference in 2002 away from the UN headquarters in New York, so we face isolation in choice of a venue. Substantively, Europe and the G-77 will focus on poverty alleviation and financing, respectively; we have sought to place attention on the expanding role of the private sector in environmental solutions. The next administration will face early pressure in 2001 to articulate priorities for the conference.

World Environment Organization (WEO)?. During its presidency of the E.U., France proposed creation of a new global institution to manage environmental issues and provide a counterbalance for the WTO. Operative concepts range from a unified secretariat for the wide range of existing environmental treaties to a standard setting body for environmental policies. Developing countries have generally been skeptical to or opposed to the WEO idea; however, depending on E.U. intentions, the next administration may face the challenge of articulating a response to the WEO proposal early in 2001.

Global Environment Facility (GEF). Negotiated in the period from 1989 to 1993 and based largely on U.S. architectural/institutional priorities, the GEF is the primary source of multilateral funding for a range of global environment priorities. The United States is the largest donor to the GEF, but Congress has historically only paid off arrears in fits and starts. Internationally, the next Administration will face widespread calls for a sizeable increase in funding as the replenishment negotiations for the third round of the GEF begin early in 2001.

B. Medium Term

Whaling. As stocks of certain whale species have begun to recover, the 1982 international ban on commercial whaling has come under increasing pressure from pro-whaling countries such as Japan, Norway and Iceland. The next administration will face a difficult choice of whether or not to support lifting the ban on whaling if pro-whaling countries are willing to agree to strict management controls in proposals to resume commercial whaling. Managing bilateral conflicts over whaling policy with Japan and Norway will remain a delicate challenge.

Ecosystem Conservation. Illegal logging, expansion of agriculture and industrial development are placing certain biologically-rich ecosystems such as tropical forests and wetlands under tremendous pressure. Some 50 percent of global species are found in less than 2 percent of the world's land cover (primarily tropical forests). Cooperative efforts to conserve such ecosystems are needed to avert historic levels of species extinction over the next decade.

Freshwater Resources. Conflicts over supplies of freshwater are likely to continue to increase over the next decade. There is no effective multilateral framework to respond to such inherently local and regional issues.

Environmental Aspects of Globalization. With bipartisan and business and environmental community support, USTR began building a system for "environmental review" of major new trade agreements such as the FTAA, the Jordan FTA and others. This analytic process helps to highlight key environmental issues for trade negotiators. Appropriate modest funding for this process can enhance the next administration's ability to manage potential conflicts between international trade and environmental priorities.

"Precautionary Principle." Over the past several years, we have faced a dynamic with the European Union where it has sought to move away from science-based environmental regulations. This dynamic has played out in negotiations over the Biosafety Protocol (a framework for managing environmental risks of biotech seeds and other products introduced into the environment), a treaty on "persistent organic pollutants" (hazardous chemicals such as dioxin and DDT), as well as in food safety bodies such as Codex. For the most part, the E.U. appears motivated to undermine or skirt WTO disciplines requiring transparent and science-based regulation.

Treaty Ratification. In 2000, the Senate gave its advise and consent to a handful of environmental treaties including the Desertification Convention and the Inter-American Convention on Sea Turtles. This action followed four years of inaction by the Senate on any environmental treaties. Our non-party status to key treaties such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (under which the Biosafety Protocol was developed) and the Law of the Sea undermines our ability to influence the future direction of negotiations. The incoming administration may wish to take stock of environmental agreements still pending before the Senate and push for approval of its top priorities.